The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8607.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 0
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

Post Offices, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. SCOOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H.P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 14th September 1876, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Kemulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked for tnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Monnis, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September, 1876, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will during the S.W Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 877 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th September 1876, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Monnis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 13th September 1876, at 4 p.m.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 9th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Adea	£23	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	26	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare. Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day of two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay July 1876.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

CALLING AT COMPTA IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENTS OFFER EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Ken, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY, the 5th September, at 4 p.m. from the Apollo Bunder, leaving Goa every SATURDAY MORNING:—

Hurnee,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jaytapore,	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage ap ply to the Undersigned.

JOOMABHOY LALLJEE,

No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street, or Khoja Moola, Mandvie.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, 2,000 Tons, and 200 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 25th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	Cabin.		Deck with food.
To Trieste	£40 0		£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0		£13 2
To Suez	£28 0		£12 5
To Aden	£17 0		£6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch steamers from Bombay to Trieste on or about the following dates:—

A Steamer on the 16th November 1876
Do. do. 30th November do
Do. do. 21st December do.

For further particulars, and for Freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company,

A. C. GUMPERT Agent.

23 Bombay Green 11th August 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. EUROPA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1876.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
CATHAY	2,932	450	R. T. Dundas	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2,488	450	J. C. Almond	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	3,742	600	J. D. Steward	22nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
VENETIA	2,726	450	G. J. Babot	2nd—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2 984	455	D Reanold on.	9t —Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2 631	370	A. S mons	16th—Suez, &c.
ASSAM	3,033	500	G. F. Oates	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2,591	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain L. Reeves, (2,939 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	3277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th N v.
TRINACRIA	3107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 12 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of the Hurjeebhoy Jamsil and on account of the underwriters, ex s.s. Ethopia from Calcutta.

CHJ—32 bales gunny bags more or less damaged by sea water.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room:—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 lbs.
2 bales grey shirtings 8½ lbs.
5 cases white dorit 10 yards.
3 cases white lappets.
5 cases coloured sarees.
25 dozen bottles claret.
25 dozen bottles hock.

By order of Messrs. Purjeevundass Madhowdass and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sheila Lodha.

L S—4013-11, 4017, 4021, 4039, 5 cases coloured sarees.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of September 1876, at 4 p m., undermention-d property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, the owners thereof, unless it is sold by private contract before the day of Auction

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 18 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 640 and 659, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 112, all which premises are situate on the east side of Bazar Gate Street, in the Registration Subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, in Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the property of Shaikh Mahomed bin Ally, on or towards the west by Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the said Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntook, Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Suntook, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimchand Motichand, and were formerly and are now in occupation of Manockjee Rustomjee and other tenants of the said owners.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Manowalkhal M. Munshi or Mr Ardaseer Framjee, Solicitors to the Vendors, at their respective office, Apollo Street, Fort.

Private offers to purchase the property will be attended to by the Vendors.

Dated this 24th day of August 1876.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Cooper (a mixture of Ale and Stout) by the celebrated London Cooper and Co.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 3, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Neat Household Furniture, Brougham-Bay Mare, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill (opposite Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.)

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, at 1 P.M., all the neat, household furniture, &c., the property of H. E. Jacobs, Esq. (leaving Bombay.) The same comprises a set of thin stem glassware, cut decanters, a white and gold dinner set for 12 persons, a handsome gold flowered set, a China breakfast set, a set of dish covers, cruet, and liquor frames, silver, teapot, a set of plated "lilly pattern" spoons and forks in mahogany case, a set of dessert knife and forks in case, cantlestick, butter cots, &c., a set of dining table, round table, side board, dining room easy, and long arm chairs, dumb waiter, book stands, conversation and drawing room couches, fancy wire work, easy arm chairs, pier side, writing and other tables, teapoys, chiffoniers, whatnots, plated three light hanging and table argand lamps, carpet and wax vases, marble clock, an iron bedstead, camp cots, dressing and wash hand tables with crockery, toilet glasses, wardropes, presses chests of drawers, zinc baths, and commodes and dispense articles.

At 2 P.M. (if not previously disposed of) one English built double seated brougham with a serviceable Australian Mare, and a set of harness. A large bird cage with fountain, &c., bulldog and packsall.

The property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th September 1876.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c. ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance.....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

RESTORATION OF COMMUNICATION.

A STEAM FERRY has been arranged across the NERBUDDA RIVER, and PASSENGERS and PARCELS TRAFFIC ONLY are now being booked through between Bombay and Ahmedabad same as before the damage to the Bridge.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th September 1876.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.—HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 16 of 1873.

ARTHUR GEORGE LATHAM, ROBERT BYRIE WILLIAM MAITLAND, ARTHUR LATHAM, at present all residing in England and PITNEAS ALEXANDER BYRIE OLDFIELD, residing at Cumballa Hill in Bombay, and trading together at the place and under the names, styles and firms following, namely, at Bombay as Ewart Latham and Company, and at Liverpool, London and Manchester as Archibald Ewart and Company ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

CAWASJEE NANABHOY, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Dady Sett's Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September 1876, at 12 o'clock noon (and not by virtue of a Warrant for sale of moveable property issued on the 29th day of July 1876, in the above suit), WILL BE PUT UP FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay the undermentioned MOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

Whereas by a decree made in the above suit on the Eighth day of February 1876, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Two Thousand Three Hundred and Fifty-six Annas Nine and Pies Three, Costs and interest and the costs of this Suit when taxed, and further interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of Judgement from the day of the said Decree until payment. And whereas by attachment of moveable property, dated the 29th day of July 1876, and issued in execution of the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley, dated the 7th day of July 1876, the following moveable property was attached, namely, 1 Cot, 2 Beds, 4 Pillows, 33 Copper Pots 3 Brass Lotas, 1 Pair Copper Scales, 1 Copper Spitting Pot, 5 Chairs, 1 Wooden Stand, 1 Cupboard containing pieces of Cloth, 1 Cradle, 1 Sideboard, 3 Large Earthen Jars, 8 Small Earthen Jars, 1 Wooden Box, 1 Trunk, 1 Dining Table, 1 Bench, 1 Iron Rocking Chair, 1 Wall Lamp with Chimney, 1 Stand Lamp and a Lot of Sundries, towards the satisfaction of the said Decree.

The sale will extend only to the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant, in the above specified property.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of Sale

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 7th September 1876.

Messrs. HEARN & CLEVELAND,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Abbajee Babunjee Paintar, Elizer David Kolsteker, Sarabai, and Mariambai, and Rahamabai, of Bombay, Israel inhabitants, have contracted to sell the following land and hereditaments. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and building standing thereon, situate on the South side of Combal Bovel Street and fronting thereto, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 310 7-9th square yards or thereabouts, which said piece of land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1303, and which said messuage or dwelling house is assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 1, formerly in the occupation of Abraham Essajee Galsekar, deceased, and now in the occupation of several tenants, which said hereditaments and premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the said Combal Bovel Street, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage and the house of Khoja Khakee Padumsey, on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage and the house of Kunvaree Wishoba Ramchunderjee, and on or towards the West by a weeper's passage and the house of Momon Hajee Sidick Tar Mahomed. Any person having claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Sale, Gift, or otherwise, upon the said property, are hereby required to make known the same to my Solicitor, Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, at his Office in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 7th day of September 1876.

DAWOOD HASSUM.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JUMNABAI, Widow of TOOLSEYDASS RUTTONSEY, and KESSOWJEE RUTTONSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, have contracted to SELL the following lands and hereditaments. *Firstly.*—All that piece or parcel of Fazundari ground with the messuage, tenement, hereditaments, premises and dwelling House or Bungelow built thereon, situate at Mataparacady, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee fronting towards the East, and bounded on the East by the Mataparacady Road, on the West by the property of Burjorjee Dubash, on the North by a gully and the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, and on the South by the wall of the compound and passage to the properties secondly and thirdly hereinbefore described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts. *Secondly.*—All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate as aforesaid fronting towards the East, and bounded on the East by the said Mataparacady Road, on the South by a gully and the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, and on the South by the wall of the compound and passage to the properties secondly and thirdly hereinbefore described, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts. *Thirdly.*—All that piece or parcel of Fazundari land, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate as aforesaid fronting towards the East, and bounded on the East by the said Mataparacady Road, on the North by a gully and the property of Pestonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, and on the South by a gully or passage to the property thirdly hereinbefore described and by wall of the property firstly hereinbefore described, and on the West by a vacant ground and the property hereinafter thirdly described and assessed under No. 10, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty square yards and four feet or thereabouts; and *thirdly.*—All that pieces or parcel of Fazundari ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon fronting towards the East side of the property hereinbefore secondly described, and bounded on the East by the vacant ground and the property hereinbefore secondly described, and on the West by the property of A. D'Souza, on the North by a gully and the properties of D'Souza and Burjorjee Dubash, and on the South by a gully and the property of Sorabjee Jeevajee and assessed under No. 11, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards and five feet or thereabouts. Any persons having claims by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Sale, Gift or otherwise, upon the said property, are hereby required to make known the same to me at my Office in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this 7th day of September 1876.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Pucharer's Solicitor.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Excellent, Natural, Clean, Characteristic SHERRY, direct from Cadiz.

MANZANILLA, selected by our Mr. PALMER, in Quarter-Casks, including all duties, Rs. 240.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:
38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.

HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CONSTITUENTS and intending Purchasers are respectfully solicited to test the quality of our Brands when comparing our quotations with those of competing Houses, and also to note that the quotations include LOSS BY EXCHANGE, IMPORT AND TOWN DUTIES, AND ALL OTHER CHARGES, BEING FREE DELIVERY FROM OUR GODOWNS.

CASH PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 40 0	...
OLOROSO, pale soft, fine flavour	40 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale, unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	31 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	31 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner WINE	Rs. 28 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	24 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	18 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	35 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character	Rs. 35 0	19 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	Rs. 30 0	16 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	20 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	Rs. 50 0	27 8
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s do.	49 0	26 8
DRY SILLERY	41 0	23 8
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	30 0	16 8
SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	...

HOCKS.

JOHANNISBERG	Rs. 41 0	...
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN	28 0	15 0
HOCHHEIM	Rs. 26 0	14 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs)	25 0	...
LAUBENHEIM	19 0	11 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBRETSTEIN	Rs. 44 0	24 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 36 0	20 0

MOSELLES.

SCHARZBERG	Rs. 35 0	18 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE	30 0	16 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE	Rs. ...	14 0
WINNINGEN	21 0	...

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	Rs. 43 0	23 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	36 0	20 8
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 10	8	...	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	Rs. 22 0	12 0
PETIT MEDOCK { Breakfast Wines	13	8	7 12	CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior After Dinner	27	15 0
MEDOCK, Superior	16	8	9 12	CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	33	17 8

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 32 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	24 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	Rs. 20 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 34 0	17 0
POMMARD	30 0	14 0
MACON	24 0	13 0
BEAUNE	Rs. 19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	17 0	...

SPARKLING BURGUNDIES.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red, rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, White, a rich fruity Wine	Rs. 40 0	22 0

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 32 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	28 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	24 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 8	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks (De Keyper's)	28 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	27 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's Celebrated L. L.	23 8	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	Rs. 21 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend	23 8	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	28 8	...
Do. do. **	32 8	...
Do. do. ***	34 8	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	30 8	...

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White per bottle	4 0	2 4
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest)	3 12	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from the { Green	7 0	3 12
Monastery { Yellow	5 12	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best	3 4	2 0
CREME DE CITRONELLE	3 4	...
CREME DE ROSE	3 4	1 13
CREME DE VANILLE	3 4	1 12
ANISETTE	3 4	...
VERMOUTH per bottle	1 8	...
MILK PUNCH ,,	...	1 12
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR ,,	...	1 12
GINGER WINE per dozen	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE ,,	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS ,,	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS ,,	44 0	27 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, E. & Co.'s ... }	½ Pints. ...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS		

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 to 12, *Rs.* 17 to 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 to 105. *Seal, with Gems, Rs.* 28 to 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Set Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

BADHAM AND COMPANY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 7TH SEPT., 1876.

With the exception of a better demand for Cotton, owing to the improvement announced during the last two days in the Liverpool Market, there is little change to report in the state of trade here since we last wrote. The rains which we then reported to have fallen in the Cotton-growing Districts appear to have been very general, and later accounts confirm that the Grain Crops throughout the Presidency promise well, and Cotton and Seeds are also greatly improved; it is, however, still feared that in Khandeish and some few other Districts permanent injury has been sustained, but reports are generally now most favourable.

Recent telegrams from Home report a better feeling in the Liverpool Cotton Market at hardening rates, and there has, in consequence, been a good demand here both from exporters and from the local Mills at a slight advance. In Seeds an extensive business has been done for forward delivery, but in imports there is little or no change to report. Money continues easy at last week's rates, but Government Paper, owing to a slight decline in Exchange, has given way ½. Joint Stock shares continue firm, and sales have been reported of Spinning and Weaving Companies' Scrip at full rates, and in some instances at an advance of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per share. The Freight Market has been dull throughout the week, owing to the scarcity of ready cargo offering for shipment. There is still no sailing ship on the berth, neither is there any enquiry for one; steamers are booking Wheat at 30s. and Cotton at 32s. 6d. per ton for Liverpool. For forward loading there is rather more enquiry.

The second biddings for Council drafts on the weekly system took place in London on the on the 6th instant, the result being that the whole £350,000 was alloted at 1s. 7 1/32d. per rupee. This affords strong evidence of the correctness of the views which we have throughout expressed on the subject, and we cannot but think that Government have been badly advised in the policy they have adopted. On the 25th ultimo with reference to the limit of 1s. 8d., which had been fixed, we said that "Government would best consult their own interests by placing their drafts at anything over 1s. 7½d. per rupee," and we believe this was the general opinion in well informed circles here, yet a week ago a limit of 1s. 7½d. was fixed, which restricted allotments to £205,000, while the full amount has been given now at 1s. 7½d. per rupee. It is just possible that these rates may be determined with some idea that the relative position of the market for the time being should be taken into account, but if so, the policy is weak in the extreme. Unless the Report of the Committee on the Silver Question is utterly wrong, the level of the Rupee for some time to come, until the export season re-opens at all events, should be nearer 1s. 7d. than 1s. 8d., and it shows a great want of appreciation of the position, if those who have the disposal of the Council drafts cannot steer their course accordingly. Any ordinary mercantile operations conducted on the principle adopted would be ruinous to a degree, as Government have almost invariably been willing sellers at the lowest, and unwilling sellers at the highest point rates have touched. In the early part of the season 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 9d. was refused only to accept 1s. 6¾d. later on, while the latter rate would probably never have been reached but for the feeble policy adopted, and the same mistake on a smaller scale has been repeated within the past three weeks. Sliver is still quoted at 51¼d., equivalent to 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, but this rate must be accepted as all but nominal, as Council drafts are always a better remittance at the same rate.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending the 2nd instant shows the following changes—viz, an increase in the Government Balance at the Head Office, and the Branches of Rs. 17,38,012, and Rs. 405,818 respectively, and also an increase in Deposits of Rs. 27,39,995. A decrease in Government Securities of Rs. 9,384, and increase in both Loans and Bills Discounted of Rs. 753,100 and Rs. 663,174; and a decrease of Cash with Correspondents of Rs. 187,987, but an increase of Cash Currency Notes of Rs. 36,48,214. These alterations are extremely favourable, and render the position of the Bank excessively strong. The Cash Balance now stands at nearly 14 crores, a very large amount for the time of the year, and, with the exception of the requirements for Council drafts, there is not much likelihood of any other demand, so we may expect great ease for some time to come.

COTTON.—Prices are steady in the Market. There have been sellers at the low rate of Rs. 4-8 per candy, which is below the equivalent of Home values. In other Moiahi there is much doing, and prices are the same as quoted last week. Dhollerah has declined a further Re. 1 per maund, and Surat both English and Foreign has advanced Re. 1 per candy quiet, but at about As. 8 per ton below present quotations there are some few buyers. "To arrive" about 2,300 tons Davisons West Hartley, September-October shipment, via Cape, have been sold at Rs. 19½ per ton, and 600 tons London and erry Hartley, November delivery have been sold at Rs. 20 per ton. On the spot only small sales have been reported. About 600 tons Westminster Brymbo have been sold alongside at Rs. 20. We quote West Hartley on the spot Rs. 21 and to arrive Rs. 19½, and Welsh Hartley Rs. 19 on the spot, and Rs. 17½ to arrive.

EXPORTS.—The telegrams arriving from Liverpool during the last few days have been more favourable, rates having advanced 1/16 per lb. all round. And sales amounting to 12,000 and 15,000 bales have been reported in two consecutive days. Here, there has been a good demand for export which until to-day has been somewhat checked by the high rates demanded by dealers, but to-day, owing to the decline in Exchange, exporters have been able to pay the prices asked and a good business has resulted. There has also been a good deal of buying going on on the part of the local mills.

The transactions of the week amount about 7,650 bales for Export and 2,200 for the mills—almost entirely of Oomrawuttee and Dholera descriptions.

There has been some enquiry during the week for New Cotton, but no particulars of sales have as yet transpired. It is, however, reported that there are buyers of New Hingunghaut for December delivery at Rs. 200, and that a sale has been effected of New Kirkee. Crop prospects are now very favourable in most districts owing to last week's rains which have had a most beneficial effect throughout the Presidency, but Khandeish and part of the Berars require more rain.

The following are today's quotations with the equivalents in Sterling cost and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without commission :—

Full-pressed—		Candy. C. & F.
New Omra Fair,	Ready	...Rs. 153 = 3 15/16d.
,, Do. Fully Fair	do.	... ,, 160 = 4¼d.
,, Do. Good Fair	do.	... ,, 165 = 4⅜d.
,, Dholleras Good Fair	do.	... ,, 170 = 4½d.
,, Do. Fair	do.	... ,, 168 = 4 1/16d.
,, Bhownugger Fully Good Fair	do.	... ,, 175 = 4¾d.
,, Sawginned Dharwar G. F.	do.	... ,, 170 = 4½d.
,, Compta and Vingoria F. F.	do.	... ,, 164 = 4 3/16d

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. ETHIOPIA, Captain J. H. Atkinson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—MR. G. D. Giffert, Mr. D. A. de Mello, Dr. J. G. Da Cunha, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. Okeeffe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, (August 5th), via Port Said and the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—50 bales twist, 139 packages piece goods, 400 tons coals, 4 bales canvas, 343 pipes, 60 cases slates, 1 case leather, 1 package hardware, 57 barrels beer, 12 bundles twine, 11 casks glassware, 654 bundles iron hoops, 100 casks sulphur, 185 cases soap, 36 cases iron, 8 cases lamps, 28 packages paper, 34 packages porter, 20 cases color and paint, 10 cases varnish, 235 kegs nails, 25 bundles buckets and many other packages merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Vixen (s)	Okeeffe	Liverpool, Aug 5.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
7	Guy Mannering (s)	Campbell	Kurrachee.
	Tiverton	Crowley	Shipmeas.
	Magdala	Jones	Havre.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Coast and Calcutta.

The Steamer Vingoria, to Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.				
2	Argyll (s)	Scott	Hong-Kong,	Aug 17.
	Nelson	Christian	Liverpool,	May 25.
	Queen of the East	Durham	Liverpool,	May 25.
	Connemara	McMullan	Aden,	Aug 4.
3	Merchantman	Lawry	Muscat,	Aug 10.
	Gol	Fournied	Reunion,	Aug 4.
	Clotilde	Roacel	Covelong,	Aug 22.
	Epervier	Grady	Madras,	Aug 29.

Sept. DEPARTURES.

3	Arabia (s)	.....	.....
	Busheer (s)	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—3 casks toys, Sawyer and Co.
Trinceria s—9 boxes Clay pipes, Goolamally Surumally.
Celia s—1 case false jewellery, Hajee Jan Mahamed Lutiff.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva s—4 cases toys and 1 case glassware, Hajee Jan Mahamed Lutiff.
Celia s—10 casks hardware, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Faune—50 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan s—248 cwts wheat, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co; 2583 cwts myrabollams, Verchund Hemraj; 55 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 207 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 47 bales rags, Bapty Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay s—1 case peacock feathers, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 8 bales hides, Dumrawlay Jewajee; 1 box gold bars and coins, Framjee Sands and Co; 30 packages clov s, Morarjee Nathu; 100 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 97 packages cloves, Dhunjeebhoy Veejee; 35 packages cloves and 31 cases mother of pearl shells, Peerbhoy Asur; 34 cases in the o' pearl shells, Joomabhoy Lalljee; 416 pieces E teeth, Currimbhoy Allobhoy; 166 pieces E teeth, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 65 packages cloves datte, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 20 bales skins, W Nicol and Co; 40 boxes silver coins, Gungutrao Mahadeorow; 3 boxes gold bars and coins, Morarjee Mooljee; 102 pieces E teeth, Khimjee Virbhan.

FOR HAVRE.

Cathay s—3 bales cotton, George Lochart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—4 bales silk and 20 bales silk waste, W and A Graham and Co.
Madras s—1,000 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co; 1,007 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Oithana—6,000 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Cathay s—2 boxes rupees, Hajee Zanal Abedeen.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON—STEAM.
1281 Cathay (s), Dundas.....Sails, 8th September.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1000 Rhone (s), Harris—W & A. Graham & Co.
1591 Glamorgan (s), Lawe—Remington & Co.

FOR HULL.
1343 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1406 Sumatra (s), Alpona—Malls, 15th Sept.
1723 Venetia (s), Baker—Malls, 2nd October.

FOR MARSEILLES.
1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1070 Madras (s), North—Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
816 Beenie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1208 Malpensone, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.
1506 Khiva (s), Scott—Malls, 18th Sept.

FOR SINGAPORE.
1036 Fortune, Taylor.

FOR MOULMEIN.
930 Louisa, Watson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1178 Bangalore (s), Hector—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1078 Great Victoria (s), Anderson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1940 Socotra (s), Starratt—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
350 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
316 Vingoria (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.
1666 Celia (s), Holman—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1238 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1098 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algoa, Nacoda—(Put back.)
186 Arrow (s), Allen.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
310 Futteay Salaam, Nacoda.
1118 Lord Clyde, Profumo—R. F. Dewacha.
284 Gouru (s), Hazar.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pohlwan (s), DeCosta.
195 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.
1015 Station, O'Brien—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1529 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1306 Vestal (s), Hand.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 6th September 1876.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·782
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	81·8
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	83·2
Minimum ,, ,, (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	WSW, SW, W, WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	344
Fall of Rain	0·00 inches.
Total fall during the month	0·35 ,,
,, ,, ,, year	45·68 ,,

HIGH COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

For Further Direction and Costs.

933-76—Crawford and Bo-Jeejeebh Hajee Ahmed vs Ally Akbar Jefferson and Payne.

LONG CAUSES.

300-76—Lynch and Tobin—Robert Preston named Hajee Ahmed vs Ibrahim Lutiff—Jefferson and Turner.
698-76—Robertshaw and Bo—Hajee Ahmed Allo Mahomed Hajee Abdoolla Jaffer Cassum Cassub and others—Chalk and Turner.
419 75—In person—Govind Soonder vs Tookrdass Dhunjee and others—M. H. Khan.
586-75—Prescot and Winter—Ludwig Knoop and another vs Viram Vasjee.
590-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Soonderjee Jetha vs Kasurbai widow and others—Crawford and Boevy.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

122-76—Mr Fletcher—Moonghivahoo alias Mathoriba vs Khetsey Heerjee—In person—Part heard.

Equity Motion.

Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass vs Davidass Purshotumdass and another—Crawford and Boevy and Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

LONG CAUSES.

2-73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Mahomed bin Mahomed, &c—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
30-76—A Framjee—Cursetjee Dadabhoy vs Nenbai widow—Tyabjee and Sayani.
284-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ralli Brothers vs Muljee Canjee and others—Janardhun and G.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSE.

631-75—Macfarlane and Pollock—Heerabai widow vs Rahimutha widow—Lynch and Tobin.

Ecclesiastical Side.

In the goods of Rahimbhoy Allobhoy dec eased—Macfarlane and Pollock—Herbai widow vs Rahimutbai widow—Lynch and Tobin.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE FINDLAY.)

LONG CAUSES.

50-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Arut Kirpall vs Dayal Janardhun—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Samsoodeen Scotlandly vs Rahi bhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Boevy.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
93-76—Muljee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Heard.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Feriera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun had G and Mr. Shipery.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Pollock, Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Peshawar, Sepremmer 7.
Sturt, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Officer, on leave, from Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,

Poona, 6th September 1876.

It is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Lt W Martin, E Battery A Bde and Lt P H Hammond, E Battery C Bde R H A. Lt Hammond is directed to proceed to Morar without delay. To travel at the public expense.

With reference to G G C No 517, 26th ultimo, the appointment of Capt Hall, 66th Foot, as Interpreter to the Regt, had effect from the 16th Aug 1876.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence :—

2nd Foot (1st Battalion)—Lt R Fulton, in extension, to proceed to Kussowlie, from 27th Aug 1876, for one month on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Capt G F Bryant, Adjt 29th N I, (at Garrison Course, Mhow), to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of departure, on medical certificate.

Barrack Dept—Asst Commissary and Honorary Lt G R Tofft, 1st class Barrack Master Poona Circle, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before the standing medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(Bombay Government Gazette, 7th September 1876.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col J P Sandwith, S C, Comdt 8th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under Rule 14, Clause 2, of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Lt J F Reilly, 21st N I, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Commissariat Dept, he is directed to join that Dept.

Lt Col E Vesmer, R Engrs, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in exception of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer of the S C, is entitled to the Colo allowance from the date specified :—

Lt Col (Br Col) Alfred William Lucas, C B, 1st Sept 1873.

Maj J B Fenwick, S C, Ex Commissariat Officer, P D A, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for 56 days granted to Lt G O'B Carew, late I N, Marine Storekeeper, is to have effect from the 6th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Tribhowandass Motichandshs has been appointed to the charge of the Dispensary at Wadhwan.

Apothecary Ramchunder Shridur and Asst Surgn Tribhowandass Motichandshs respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dispensary at Wadhwan, Kattywar, on the 21st ultimo, after office hours.

H E the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col W C Parr, Political Agent, Cutch, to be Political Agent, Rewa Kanta.

Lt Col L C Barton, Political Agent, Rewa Kanta, to be Political Agent, Cutch.

On Maj J Watson, Actg Politica' Agent, Rewa Kanta, being relieved by Col Parr and reverting to his permanent post of First Asst Political Agent, Kattywar—

Capt Salmon, Actg Fir t Asst Polit'cal Agent, to act as Second Asst Political Agent until further orders.

Capt J M Hunter, Actg Second Asst Political Agent, to act as Third Asst Political Agent until further orders.

Capt E V Stace, Actg Third Asst Political Agent, to act as Fourth Asst Political Agent until further orders.

The services of Lt J F Fitz Gerald, G S, Actg Fourth Asst Political Agent, to be replaced at the disposal of Govt in the Revenue Dept.

Mr P S V Fitz Gerald and Rao Bahadur Ochawram Mitharam respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, on the 19th ultimo, after office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C M McIver, Dist Supt. of Police, Sholapur, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr John Jardine, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh, is allowed an extension of one day of the privilege leave granted to him in Govt Notification, dated 22nd Aug 1876.

Mr John Jardine delivered over charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh on 29th Aug 1876, after office hours.

Mr G M Macpherson, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Kaira, is allowed privilege leave to the close of the day on the 20th inst, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr W H Crowe to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Kaira during the absence of Mr Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr E Hosking to act as Senior Asst Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum for the detached station of Kaladgi until further orders.

Under the provisions of Section 11 of Act X of 1872 (The Criminal Procedure Code) the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Hosking to be also a Joint Sessions Judge at Kaladgi for the disposal of such cases as the Sessions Judge of Belgaum may make over to him for trial.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr John Davies to act as Cotton Inspr for Sholapur until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

The Hon E W Ravenscroft, C S I, on being relieved of his present duties by Mr F S Chapman, is to act as Collr of Kaira and Supt of Stamps and Stationery until the return of Mr F F Arbuthnot, or until further orders.

Mr A K Connell, Collr of Bombay and Supt of Stamps and Stationery, until relieved by the Hon Mr Ravenscroft.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A C Trevor, C S, to act as Dep Comr of Customs and Opium during the absence of Mr H Escomb, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj Boustead, Civil Surgn, Tanna, received charge of the Office of the Supt of Vaccination, Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, from Surgn Cody on the 31st Aug 1876, before office hours.

Under the provisions of Sec IX, of Bombay Act III of 1872, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr James Parry, to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay in place of Mr G A Barrett, resigned.

Asst Surgn Rustomjee Dadabhoy and Kaikhosru R Vitaji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst to the Chemical Analyser on the 29th Aug 1876, before office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Maj F J Smith, R E, has been granted thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Mr C S Fabre, Ex Engr, Kurrachee Collectorate Canals, is appointed to officiate as Supt of Works, Western Indus, and Lt J Kelly, Ex Engr, Fhuleli Division, as Supt of W rks, Eastern Indus, in addition to their present executive duties, from the date of Maj Smith's departure on leave, and until further orders.

Mr. G N R Lamber', Ex Engr, Rohri Canal Division, to officiate for Lt J Kelly until that officer's return from privilege leave.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Shrikri hna Shastri Talekar, Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmednagar, is appointed Marath Translator, Educational Dept, in place of Maj T Candy, resigned.

Mr E Giles is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, Northern Division, during the absence of Doctor Buhler on privilege leave of until further orders.

Rao Saheb V B Sohoni, Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, is appointed to act as Educational Inspr, Khandesh, N E D, during the absence of Mr Gibbon, until further orders.

Mr N B D. Deodhar, Asst Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, is appointed to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh, during the absence of Mr Sohoni, or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Chief Constable Ganpat Salhari is appointed Probationary Inspr of Police in the Panch Mahals, continuing on special duty in Tanna under Capt Daniell.

Mr W H Propert delivered over and Mr W H Horsley received charge of the Forest Demarcation Office on the 28th Aug 1876, before office hours.

Mr H T Ommaney delivered over and Mr W H Horsley received charge of the Office of First Asst Collr, Khandesh, in the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
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THE First Number of the New Series of the OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE is a considerable improvement on anything we have yet seen turned out in similar shape. It contains 32 pages, and is replete with interesting information on Indian subjects of all kinds. At the price, *four annas*, the *Summary* is ridiculously cheap. Sixty-nine columns of closely printed reading matter all for a mere sixpence! The fact is almost beyond belief, by reason of its very marvellousness. In addition to a well-arranged and judiciously-selected mass of intelligence there is a series of articles on the topics of the times, reproduced from the leaders of the *Bombay Gazette*. On the whole, or taking it as a daily editions of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Bombay Gazette* all in all, the *Overland Summary*, published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, is about the best, if it is not the best, we have seen; and people desirous of keeping their friends in the mother-country well informed of all that is transpiring in this far-off land would be guilty of an unpardonable sin of omission if they neglected forwarding by each Mail copies of the really excellent publication we have been noticing.—*Sindian*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO SUPRES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

ROSS—September 3rd, at Karnal, the wife of Surgeon Geo. C. Ross, Civil Surgeon, Karnal, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—September 4th, at Mussoorie, "Sylverton," the wife of Mr. Henry W. Richardson, of a son.

DEATH.

NEWTON—At "Knut-ford House," Mussoorie, Christina, the dearly beloved wife of Ernest Newton, aged 28 years and 9 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1876.

IF the Mahomedans of India seem to regard the Servian war and the present precarious condition of the Turkish Empire with considerable indifference, the same charge cannot be brought against their brethren of Arabia. We recently published a few items of news received by a late mail from Jeddah, and among them an account of a meeting held by the *metowafs* (or pilgrim guides) at Mecca, at which an important step was taken with the avowed intention of marking the displeasure which the community felt at certain acts done by the English Consul at Jeddah. Now we hear that the magnates of Mecca have again met together, but this time with a view to consider the present position of the war in Turkey, and the result, as in the former case, has been of an eminently practical nature. It was decided unanimously that in the existing state of affairs the whole of the Mahomedan world was bound to come forward and assist, either in purse or person, the struggling empire. Already the people of Mecca and Jeddah have responded to the call made on them, and at the time of the departure of the last mail, a sum of 25,000 dollars had made its way into the hands of the treasurers at Mecca for remittance to Constantinople. The formal declaration thus made and acknowledged in Mecca, calling on Mahomedans throughout the world to contribute to the support of the Turkish Empire as a religious duty, is an event of no slight importance. Had the appeal issued from the Sultan it might have carried even more weight with it, but issuing as it does from Mecca, it goes abroad with the sanction and approbation of all the recognized heads of the orthodox sects; and, moreover, it cannot have been issued without at least the passive consent of the Sultan. The last medicine which the Sick Man can take is about to be exhibited; should *it fail* to resuscitate his failing energy, the existence of the Ottoman Empire is doomed—plunged in war with a dearth of funds and no credit, Sultan Abdool Hamid could not be expected to effect a whit more in the shape of reform than his predecessors have done. Money then, and money only, is all that can be looked for to keep the Turk in Constantinople; and now the last resource open, by which the needed funds can be raised, has been sought. If it succeeds, it may temporarily tide over the present difficulties; while if it fails the failure can only hasten the dissolution of the Empire. From the way in which the present appeal will be received in India, we shall learn much of the actual relationship existing between the Mahomedans of India and the Turkish throne. If they take the interest in the country which some would have us believe, they will doubtless follow the pattern set them by their co-religionists in Arabia and contribute freely, otherwise we may look for a continuance of the apathy with which they have regarded the appeals hitherto made to them for funds. The appeal now made is based on the Koranic law, which requires as in essential duty of the Faithful, that they should yield not only their purses, but their lives in support of their religion. It is based, in fact, on the law of *jihad*. Such being the case, the appeal admits no excuse, and no denial; its suggestions partake more of the nature of command, and whatever Mahomedan people or persons neglect its requirements will incur the censure of their religious chiefs, if not worse.

No formal information on this subject has yet reached Bombay, but doubtless an early mail will bring some communication addressed to the Cazee or some of the leading Mahomedan residents. We shall look for the results of such an arrival with considerable interest.

SOME cynical person has said that the reason women dislike clubs so much is on account of the facility they afford the men to escape the sex's tongue and temper; but as in the case of all cynical sayings, a good deal of room must be allowed for the verjuice in this one without which such sayings have no flavour. Nevertheless, there is no denying the fact that clubs in London are largely used by married men as cool places to go to from out of domestic broils, and there is something to be said for Anglo-India—odorous as it is of the Divorce Court—that domesticity here has a strain put upon it that is unknown in London, and that it bears that strain on the whole, uncommonly well. A club in India—where there is one for pleasure resort from vapours, distraction to be had—male ailments. A man during office hours but we and go out in the which *Punch's* province, and there is little mended as the natural at most Indian clubs is otherwise in London, the "wine or spirits" out" by a wife or a mothrial waiter recomtoddle down the shady side emedy for *ennui*. It club to hear all the lathere a husband, "put there to meet many frien in-law, has only to a quiet afternoon rubber of Pall Mall to his is amusement in that news of the day, of the window at the s, to lunch, to have in the streets. The In to even—for there almost as well resign hiccupation—look out tete-a-tete with his good orses and the faces to the club before a certain husband might while in those towns and self to an afternoon's no clubs, he must, of neceby's mamma, as take is going at home, since an hour for harbour, nothing for him but perlaces where there are native society by the roadity, accept whatever Considering the greaoad there is literally evil thus entrusted by forces a shady tree with the ladies of this land, te. to know that they arpower for good or it. There is probably of circumstances to earth where forbearance is very gratifying the part of husband and chary of abusing many exasperating causeo country on the spoil the temper and cr more wanted on wife is goaded, often to wife than here. So by the cook, the butler, are ever at work to her friends. The husbadissension. The the money losses where moneiness, we might say, on, by overwork, and want the little tattle of Both are subject to the ordsbile is roused by country—as heat, mosquitins were calculated both, it may be taken fohealthy amusement. cally disposed to hate andry annoyances of the involuntary exile—Ind, fleas and so on, and sufficient elements of acgranted, are chronic to set up a domestic use the land of their and, indeed, when we together there are mantic names, such as stible nature at work "Souci," which some in every house; of the curious re- liview" and "Sans give their com-

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17TH AUGUST.

THE war news of the past week includes the storming and capture of Tavor by the army of the south. Dervish Pasha, Commander-in-Chief of this district, sends full details.

The Servians, to the number of 26 battalions of well disciplined infantry and 10,000 militia and 30 cannons, were strongly entrenched on the heights of Seinitza, the key to Tavor, which is itself a strongly fortified position, but commanded by Seinitza. The Servians fought bravely but were unable to withstand the repeated assaults of the Turkish regulars, the Egyptian division and the volunteers. Line after line of entrenchments was taken and darkness put an end to the conflict which had raged from noon. The Turkish army bivouacked in the captured trenches, and on advancing next morning to attack Tavor found that the Servians had taken advantage of the night to evacuate the place and make their escape.

The army of the Timok has shifted its headquarters from Isvor to Zaitchar, and Osman Pasha is supposed to be waiting for reinforcements before advancing into the country. It is not improbable, however, that under the semblance of inactivity he is quietly making a flank movement on Svilainitz on the Morava. Should he succeed in so doing he will be able to cut off the retreat of the army of Leshanin, now believed to be collecting at Paratchih which, from its position, would be the natural rallying point for the fugitives from Gurgossovatz and Zaitchar. The routs of Osman Pasha would be parallel to that of Leshanin's troops and the advantage in favour of the former of the distance between the two lines. The inhabitants of Zaitchar seem to have made a hurried retreat from the town. Leshanin having heard of the fall of Gurgossovatz or Kniassevatz, and fearing to be surrounded, gave orders to evacuate the place. All the bullock carts of the place were seized for the conveyance of the wounded, and the inhabitants were left without means to transport their effects beyond what each could carry on his person. The baggage of the troops and the extra ammunition was left behind. It thus happened that the body of Circassian horse sent out from Isvor to reconnoitre pushing on to the outskirts of Zaitchar found

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FLOODS AT SURAT.

SURAT, 7TH SEPT.

The Taptee has fallen two feet; the bridge is safe. The river Mhye beyond Baroda is rising and is now 38 feet high.

UNOLESUR, 7TH SEPT., 8 P. M.

Twenty-five arches of the Nurbudda bridge on the Unclesur side are entirely submerged. The cause of accident was under-scoring. The Parsee Bridge Inspector is drowned. The water is subsiding. The mails were passed over after about three hours delay. The passengers will be sent on to-morrow.

NORTH *VS.* SOUTH CRICKET MATCH.

POONA, 7TH SEPT.

South has won the return match by seven wickets. North 153 and 157, of which Mackenzie made 54 runs, not out. South 179 and 132 for three wickets. In the second innings of South Harrison made 54 runs, not out, and Walter 39 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PAMPHLET BY MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

A pamphlet, written by Mr. Gladstone, recommends the autonomy, in other words, the right of self-government of the Provinces of Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria.

FURTHER INDECISIVE FIGHTING.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT.

Some indecisive fighting has taken place near Tavor on the left bank of the Morava. This is a point which is being severely contested.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 6TH SEPT.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Lombardy, with the outward London Mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

LONDON, 6TH SEPT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras..... 4½

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 95⅞

Super cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106½

Bar Silver 51½

The sum of £310,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Agra and St. George.

LINE REPORTS.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 7TH SEPT., 11.32 A.M.

H.M.S. Rifleman sailed for Bombay yesterday.

WEATHER REPORTS.—7TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S.W.; thermometer 83, barometer 29·86.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather showery, wind. W. 2, thermometer 80, barometer 29·95. Fall of rain 1 cent.

MANGALORE, 9·8 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W., S. W., thermometer max. 81, min. 78.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·86.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy with rain, wind W. S. W. moderate, thermometer 82. Fall of rain 77 cents.

THE Simla paper tells us that the three grass cutters who were carried off some days ago by the Pass Afridis have all returned. It appears that one of them was sent to procure a ransom for the party, and while he was away the other two escaped.

IT has been announced that Captain Roberts, R. H. A., had been selected to fill the vacant post of remount in Calcutta, but now it is said that Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, a very able and energetic officer, has been selected.

HIS Excellency the Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Colonel William Coussmaker Anderson to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE P. and O. Co's s.s. Cathay, which will sail to-day with the English mails, takes out one box gold bars, valued at Rs. 38,000 for London, despatched by Messrs. Framjee, Sands and Co; three boxes gold bars and coins, valued at Rs. 2,90,000 for London, despatched by Mr. Morarjee Mooljee; and also forty boxes silver coins, valued at Rs. 76,500, despatched by Mr. Gunputrow Mahadewrow. The total shipped by this steamer amounts to Rs. 4,04,500.

WE take the following from the *Whitehall Review*:—"Here is an exemplification of something quite beyond the lady-help system—more than even the amiable Mrs. Crawshay ever dreamed of. Miss Elizabeth Philp, the composer of ever so many pretty ballads, and the Marquise de Balagnac (who is also known as Madame Stewart) have set up a laundry at Paddington green. The Marquise looks after the *employés* and Miss Philp keeps the accounts. Of course a good many of us will prefer sending our dirty linen to Paddington to washing it at home, as we are told we ought to do."

THE *Statesman*, in replying to a correspondent, says that the United States are the only country in the world besides India, in which the exports exceed the imports. But in France, for some years recently, the exports have greatly exceeded the imports, and yet France is one of the most substantially prosperous countries in the world. Russia too, we believe, if correct returns were available, which they are not, would show a large excess of exports over imports. She exports to Great Britain about 21 millions every year and receives in the form of imports from Great Britain about 7½ millions.

THE death of Dr. Brown, Political Agent, Manipore, took place at Manipore on the 18th instant. We learn from a Calcutta paper that when Mr. Damant went up in June, Dr. Brown was very unwell, but he determined to await the arrival of Colonel Sherer, who had been deputed to investigate the charges brought against him by the Manipore people. He, however, got gradually worse, and died just as he and Colonel Sherer were about to start for Kachar, where he would have obtained skilled medical attendance. The general impression is that Colonel Sherer's investigation will relieve Dr. Brown's memory from all stigma in connection with the charges in question. He had a large circle of friends in Kachar and Sylhet, and was a very popular man.

THE following is the correct programme for the despatch of the troops from England to this country in the ensuing cold weather, as given by the military correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

The 1st Battalion 12th Foot and drafts leave Portsmouth 17th September, 1876, and Queenstown 22nd September, 1876, arriving at Bombay about 25th October, 1876.

The 2nd Battalion 17th Foot and drafts leave Portsmouth 1st October, 1876, and Queenstown 6th October, 1876, arriving at Bombay about 8th November, 1876.

The Headquarters and three Batteries B. Brigade R.H.A. and drafts leave Portsmouth 15th October, 1876, and Queenstown 3rd November, 1876, arriving at Bombay 6th December, 1876.

The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles and drafts leave Portsmouth 29th October, 1876, and Queenstown 3rd November, 1876, arriving at Bombay 26th December, 1876.

The 13th Lancers, two Batteries B. Brigade R. H. A. and drafts leave Portsmouth 29th December, 1876, arriving at Bombay about 31st January, 1877; drafts leave Portsmouth 12th January, 1877, arriving at Bombay 14th February, 1877; and Portsmouth 26th January, 1877, arriving at Bombay 28th February, 1877.

The 2nd Battalion 11th Foot and drafts leave Portsmouth 9th February, 1877, arriving at Bombay about 14th March 1877; and drafts leave Portsmouth 23rd February, 1877, arriving at Bombay 28th March, 1877.

WE have been shown, says the *Birmingham Post*, a remarkable specimen of the coiner's art, in the shape of a sovereign of base metal corresponding so exactly in weight, colour, ring, and cutting with the genuine coin as to deceive even many practical bankers. It bears the Queen's head, seemingly a little flattened by wear, with the date 1855, and on the obverse the shield and crown. The milling, though somewhat marred in the specimen before us by experimental filing and clipping appears to be admirably executed; but on a close inspection of some of the lettering some slight flaws are observable in the formation, more especially of the letter "N." The colour is just a shade paler than that of the English sovereign, resembling more that of the Australian gold coin; and the metal, being what is termed platinum gold, is of the same colour throughout. The only obvious distinctions between this counterfeit and the genuine sovereign are that the former is very slightly larger and that the ring or tone is a little sharper than that of pure gold. We understand that the cost of the base sovereigns cannot be less than 11s. each.

OUR readers, says the Calcutta *Daily News*, will be glad to hear that we are after all to have a French Opera Company during the coming season. Some gentlemen who had interested themselves in the matter, and who had communicated with their friends in Paris as to the feasibility of obtaining a small company to play Opera Bouffe, Comique, &c., received a telegram yesterday morning from M. Verger, formerly Directeur—"de l'Opera Italien," Paris, saying that he has a first class company of nine artistes—five ladies and four gentlemen—who will be ready to leave Marseilles so as to reach Calcutta by the 9th November, provided the necessary arrangements are made. We believe the terms are considered most satisfactory, and the small subscription required is already as good as promised. The name and reputation of M. Verger is a guarantee that the artists have been judiciously selected; and when we state that Herr Mack has associated himself with the venture from the commencement, and will have charge of the orchestral arrangements, we are sure that the public will feel additional confidence in the undertaking.

WHETHER the motive of Mr. Disraeli, writes the *Athenæum*, in retiring to the House of Lords were personal or political, there is no room for doubt that he contemplated the movement nearly half a century ago. In a passage of 'The Young Duke' he boldly announces the intention he has fulfilled before our eyes. Mr. Disraeli, however, is one of those, of whom Prince Bismarck is another, whose frankness in declaring their intentions is often so emphatic, that people at the time find it difficult to believe in the sincerity of their utterance. So long ago as the year 1829, in the juvenile production alluded to, will be found (Book v., chapter 6) what, by the light we now have, must be regarded as a remarkable passage. It does not come from behind the mask of one of the characters in the novel, but from the author in his own person, in criticizing the orators of the day, and discussing the difference appropriate to the two Houses of Parliament. The audacity of the phrase "if I have time" approaches sublimity:—"One thing is clear, that a man may speak very well in the House of Commons, and fail very completely in the House of Lords. There are two distinct styles requisite. I intend, in the course of my career, if I have time, to give a specimen of both. In the Lower House, 'Don Juan' may, perhaps, be our model, in the Upper House, 'Paradise Lost.'"

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 31st August 1876, that rain has fallen in fair quantity throughout the Madras Presidency, and prospects have improved. In Mysore slight rain has fallen, and though it is still very deficient there is some improvement in the condition of the crops. There has been general rain in Sind, and the river is high; some damage to the kharif crops from floods is reported in Shikarpore. In Guzerat abundant rain has fallen, and in Khandeish and Nassick good falls have much improved the prospects of the autumn crops; in the Deccan districts and the South Mahratta Country the fall has been scanty, and more rain is much required, especially in the latter tract. In the Central Provinces and Berar the rain has been general and abundant, and prospects are very good. Good rain has also fallen throughout Central India, and reports are favourable. Rain is reported, with much improvement in prospects, from most parts of Rajpootana: Ulwar is the only State where a deficiency of rain is complained of. In Bengal the fall has been generally moderate, being lightest in Behar and the Bhagalpur division: reports are, however, favourable. In Assam there is a break in the rain, and prospects are good. Throughout the North-Western Provinces and Oudh but little rain has fallen during the week: in most places more is required, though in Benares the break appears to be beneficial. In the Punjab only showers are reported, except at Jullundur and Peshawur—prospects are good.

THE *Statesman* thus advocates judicious chastisement of servants:—The misconduct of native servants, however flagrant, must often either be punished on the spot, or go unpunished altogether. We have known a drunken cook roll into the presence of his mistress in the absence of the master, and cover her with abuse wholly without provocation, while not a native servant present would touch the fellow, though a common instinct tells us that there is but one fit punishment for such misconduct, and that is a sound thrashing upon the spot; while, as a fact, the *sound* thrashing that ought to be given, seldom or never is, the offender escaping with a cut or two from a stick, or a blow with the open hand. The total absence of anything like cruel assault in the country on the part of European masters, and the not uncommon practice of such assaults by native masters on their servants, show that this grievance is largely a sentimental one; while an unfortunate accident like that at Agra becomes the occasion of filling the native mind and men of quick sympathies like Lord Lytton, with a distorted and untrue image of the European master. It is *not* the practice of European masters or mistresses to ill-use their servants. There is more sympathy, more real kindness, more consideration shown in English families in this country for servants, than Lord Lytton supposes; and if native masters showed as much real consideration for them as is shown in English families generally, the domestic relations of the people want little reform. The fact that we seldom hear of a European master severely assaulting a servant, while the practice of mild personal punishment for misconduct is common enough and yet in no way diminishes the popularity of domestic service, prove, we think, that the grievance is largely a sentimental one. We have ourselves struck a bearer for severely pinching a child, and an ayah for similar cruelty; and we felt no self-reproach whatever for having done so. The punishment was in each case the *right* punishment, and was felt to be so by both ayah and bearer. We should not be honest therefore if, while viewing with real distress such unfortunate accidents as that at Agra, we did not say plainly that the personal chastisement that sometimes follows the misconduct of native servants in English families is made too much of in this discussion. We say that it is seldom or never severe; and that it is the only possible way of punishing much of the ordinary misconduct of domestics."

A NEW YORK friend writes to a correspondent of the *World* that the profane in that city are exceedingly amused and the religious world as much scandalised by the news that a quarrel has broken out between the evangelists Messrs. Moody and Sankey. It seems that they have very steadily and persistently given out that they are of that apostolical type of preachers who take nothing for their services beyond their hotel and travelling expenses. Whether this is true or not I of course cannot say, only I should like to have had an answer to the question which I asked some months ago about the Manchester school-treat, for which Mr. Moody collected so much money, and which has not, I believe, been given yet. I should like too to know what became of those splendid gifts of 1000*l*, and similar sums which were always being announced as having just been presented to the evangelists by pious ladies. On these subjects my natural curiosity is perhaps unlikely to be gratified, but my correspondent tells me enough of what is going on in New York to make me 'smile smiles,' as Mr. Moody would say, when the evangelists are mentioned. It appears that the pair have been holding a 'mission' or a 'revival,' or something of that kind, in New York, and at the end of the performances it was discovered that they had appropriated to themselves 6,300 dollars, besides 300 dollars under the head of 'consequential expenses.' Mr. Moody's explanation is that the 6,300 dollars were the thank-offerings of converted sinners, and that in all equity they were the private property of the converters. So far so good. Only it unfortunately happens that Mr. Moody thinks himself entitled to the lion's share, and considers his companion a mere paid servant. Accordingly Mr. Moody presented the 'singing pilgrim' with 1000 dollairs and kept the rest himself. Poor Mr. Sankey objected. It had always hitherto been share and share alike, and he did not appreciate Mr. Moody's running off with 5,600 dollars, and leaving him with only a beggarly 1,000 dollars. High words arose, and in the end Mr. Moody informed his 'friend and fellow-worker' that if he did not like his share of the plunder he was quite welcome to leave it, since it would be easy to get a vocalist who could do all that Mr. Sankey did for 50 dollars a month, and find his own American organ into the bargain. The 'singing pilgrim' does not quite like this style of treatment, and threatens an appeal to the courts. If the Chicago committee do not succeed in hushing the matter up, it is possible that there may be a very amusing if not wholly edifying exposure. My correspondent adds another little story about Mr. Moody and a young lady 'moving in the most fashionable religious circles,' which is comical, but I hope not true.

AN article entitled "Are we ready for War?", is published in the *Russian Review* of St. Petersburg. The foreign journals, says the writer, being naturally surprised at the passive attitude maintained by Russia in presence of the conflict between her fellow-Slavs and the Ottoman Power, endeavour to explain the riddle by asserting that Russia is not ready for war. "It is true," he proceeds, "that our finances are not in a brilliant condition, that our railways are a picture of disorder, and that the re-equipment of the army has not yet been completed. But the foreign journals forget that Russia has never been ready for war, and that she has never made this her object; . . . but her love of peace has not prevented her from upholding her flag when the occasion arose. We were not ready either in 1612 or in 1812; we fought in 1853 for the protection of the Christians of the Balkan, without calculating our forces or weighing the chances of success, and still less were we prepared in 1863 to support the energetic check given by Prince Gortschakoff to the diplomacy of Europe. Yet in all these cases Russia has known how to uphold her dignity and honour as a nation, and the European diplomatists and leaders of public opinion will do well not to reckon too much on her unreadiness in the present crisis. . . . We are not ready to fight, only so long as there is the smallest hope that the just aspirations of the Slavs of the Balkan will be fulfilled, and that the object of their efforts does not meet with any resistance on the part of the Western Powers. . . . But as soon as our Government, true to its historical traditions, shall consider it necessary to speak out on the question and support its words by the sword, all Russia will respond to the call. The Russian people will then show that its strength does not lie in Krupp guns, but in the justice of its cause." The *Novaya Vremia* says that, with the aid of some capitalists of Moscow, the Servian Government has raised a loan in Russia of upwards of 12,000,000*f.*, in 250,000 six per cent. bonds. "Can any better contradiction be given," adds the *Novaya Vremia* to the statements recently made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons as to the present financial and military incapacity of Russia? . . . The Liberal leader, who has during the last few years devoted himself to the study of theology, has evidently not kept up his knowledge of politics, and is totally ignorant of the great progress we have made in national prosperity and power. It was not, we suppose, because he had a low opinion of our strength in 1870 that he calmly bore the diplomatic blow we inflicted upon him in altering the treaty of 1856. Was it not rather because he was conscious of the powerlessness of England to clip Russia's wings? The truth is that Russia is not weaker, but stronger, even in a military point of view, than she was in 1853; for since then she has made immense strides in awakening the feeling of citizenship among all classes of her people by means of those reforms which Mr. Gladstone himself used to speak of with respect and admiration."

FLOODS IN THE NERBUDDA AND TAPTEE RIVERS.

THE Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway has sent us the following telegram:—"The flood in the Nerbudda river was yesterday the highest recorded; 1,500 feet of the railway bridge have gone, two thousand six hundred yet remaining, Communication expected to be restored to-day by steam launch and boats.

"Great floods in the Taptee and Mhye. The Railway works are safe."

Later yesterday the Traffic Manager sent us the following telegram:—"Steam ferry arrangements have been made across the Nerbudda. Passengers and parcels can now be booked through Bombay and Ahmedabad."

We learn from Bhosawul that there have been very high floods in the Taptee, and there are evidences of great damage having been done somewhere, huts, trees, bullocks, and even carts are being swept along at a terrific pace. The flood rose over the Railway Company's centrifugal-pump engines on the bank of the river about a mile and a half from Bhosawul, and the scene from the railway bridge over the river was truly grand. The Railway Engineers were all on the alert, but except on the Nagpore line, where a break was reported, their services were not required. Mr. Dangerfield and Mr. Collester went up the Nagpore line on Tuesday morning; so, we may suppose, any damage done there will be quickly repaired.

The county round Budnaria is described as one sheet of water. It is to be hoped that this heavy burst up-country does not mean that the people are to be deprived of their September falls. If it does Nassick, Khandeish, and even parts of Nuggur are certainly not to be envied. Distress in a slightly abated form still continues about Bhosawul, but we believe the late fall has put a stop to the outcry from other parts of the collectorate. It remains to be seen what the latter race will do.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Notable Facts.—Inflamed hips admirably relieved by application of skin diseased and emaciated limbs restored to their natural plumpness by these searching unguents, which are as much used as they may be removed by the detergent and purifying preparations. In stomach complaints, liver affections, pains and spasms of the bowels, Holloway's unguent well rubbed over the affected part immediately gives the greatest ease, prevents congestion and inflammation, checks threatening diarrhœa, an incipient cholera. The poorer inhabitants of large cities will find these remedies to be their best friend when an epidemic rages, or when from unknown causes exanthems, boils, abscesses, or ulcerations betoken the presence of hurtful or impurities within the system, and call for instant and effective curative medicines.

PROFESSOR WORDSWORTH'S LECTURE ON MEN AND RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space for some remarks upon the letter Mr. Wordsworth recently addressed to you? I am sorry I could not write sooner, but I did not see your issue of the 29th until some days after it appeared.

As Mr. Wordsworth's letter is rather discursive in its subject matter, it may simplify the arrangement of what I wish to say if I notice, first, such portions of his letter as deal with the Fuller case, and afterwards those portions of it which deal with anything but the Fuller case. To avoid the possibility of being misunderstood, I would state plainly, at the outset, that I repudiate and abhor, quite as strongly as Mr. Wordsworth, the scandalous idea (if it exists) that any European has a right to use violence towards his native servants. I agree, too, with him in maintaining that, apart from its immorality, such treatment of them is altogether unnecessary. But here, I must part company with him; for I think his letter abounds with false assumptions and equally false inferences.

Two reasons are assigned by him for the almost universal dissatisfaction, which Lord Lytton's minute has evoked. One of these (reversing his order) is the supposed illegality of Lord Lytton's interference with the courts of law. This objection is fairly stated and I have nothing to say against it. Not so, however, the other reason which is assigned. The main objection, as I understood, to the Viceroy's minute was the sweeping accusation which it brought against Europeans of maltreating natives, as though this were the normal state of affairs throughout India. The English residents in India felt this to be a gross libel, and did not scruple to say so; at the same time they pointed out what a pretext this reckless charge would give to native papers for venting their spite against the dominant race. The general purport of Mr. Wordsworth's letter seems to imply that he shares the Viceroy's opinion. This is, I think, hard measure to mete out to his fellow-countrymen. For myself I can only say that, all the time I have been in India, I have never once seen a European raise his hand against a native; and I can't believe that my experience in this respect is at all singular. That some masters do at times strike their servants seems unhappily to be only too true. A single blow, the result of a momentary impulse, is inexcusable and brutal enough certainly, and all sufferers will learn, I hope, to avail themselves of the remedy provided for by law; but that "persons systematically resort to that degrading method in this country" is a statement which requires to be proved, and which I do not believe to be true except in cases so few as to deserve no special notice.

I do not wonder that Mr. Wordsworth's pen should boggle at polluting itself with the coarse expression which he has apparently read or heard somewhere. But I am surprised that possessing as he evidently does, so nice a standard of taste, he should immediately go on to speak of the unmeasured and virulent abuse indulged in by the native press, as merely "some indiscreet expressions in one or two native journals." I can only account for such a view by supposing that Mr. Wordsworth, like most other Europeans, is really ignorant of the sort of stuff which is crammed into the *vernacular* columns of the native papers. The editor of a religious periodical published in Bombay, a gentleman, who cannot be regarded as otherwise than most friendly disposed towards all native interests, has more than once called attention to what he terms the malicious lies and foul abuse which the native press are allowed to scatter broadcast without restraint. My own acquaintance with some of the vernacular journals will not warrant any attempt to tone down his epithets.

To discuss the comparative merits of English and native servants seems to me a waste of time, since their respective faults and excellences are so entirely different that there is scarcely any common ground for instituting a comparison between them. Certainly Mr. Wordsworth's postscript does not help us to a solution of the knotty question. The only inference that can be drawn from the interesting biographical information contained in it, is that Mr. Wordsworth is so fortunate as to know "a gentleman who is the lord of one of the most ancient and beautiful manours in the north of England, and who also enjoys an income of many thousands a year." Happy Mr. Wordsworth to be the welcome guest or such a friend, in such an Elysium! We can congratulate him upon having so pleasant a retreat whenever he can escape from his professional duties. But I fail to see how his narrative proves the superiority of native servants. There is Mr. Wordsworth's authority for saying that this fortunate gentleman, "despite his titles, power and pelf," is sadly addicted to grumbling with his "magnificient," though "extravagant," English domestics, and that he would "give anything to have his old Indian servants back again." But, before we can accept the decision of this petted child of fortune as conclusive in favour of native servants, we should like to know a little about his feelings on the subject, when he was actually in India. It is not unlikely that when "his old Mahomedan cook and Madras boy" were tangible realities, they may not have appeared quite so attractive, as they do now in the dreams of the past. It is even within the range of possibility that these same "old Mahomedan cook and Madras boy," whose memories are so fondly treasured, may sometimes—*horrendum dictu!*—have had other than merely moral persuasion administered to them.

In turning to the more important portions of Mr. Wordsworth's letter, which are but remotely, if at all, connected with the Fuller case, I cannot pass over without notice his interesting confession of failure in a school of thinkers, some of whose "utterances he used to think extravagant and fanatical." No doubt Dr. Congreve and his school must feel highly flattered by the accession of so distinguished a convert, though the patronage extended towards them is limited, apparently, in more directions than one. Please mark the expression "*English* comtists," This newest creed has scarcely yet been fairly ushered into the world, and it is even now divided. The giant founder, it seems, has already been outstripped by his disciples; his ideas and dogmas are already obsolete, and he himself is superseded. We have *English* comtists, and *French* comtists, and *German* too, I suppose, and *Indian*; clearly this latest creed is already divided; may we not add that it is already decayed!

But what does Mr. Wordsworth mean by "the divided and decayed creed of Europe"? After vainly trying to justify his expression by an appeal to history, the suspicion will still force itself upon me that he has been merely led away by the pretty alliterative jingle. If so, "divided" would, so far as the alliteration is concerned, have answered his purpose just as well, or even better; and historically the phrase would have been more defensible. That the creed of Christendom is in minor points "divided" cannot be denied; and that it always has been and is still "derided" by not a few would-be philosophers and irreligious partians must also be admitted; but no one has ever yet suggested, with any show of reason, that it is "decayed." On the contrary, one might safely assert that at no period has the Christian Church been distinguished by a more intelligent faith among its adherents, or by greater piety, energy, and zeal, than it is at the present moment. Superficial observers may charge Christianity with being decayed, but in the end, it is only their own dogmas, which prove to be decayed, even to rottenness.

Personally, as Mr. Wordsworth assures us, he has "no feelings but those of reverence for those who are labouring to make that creed better known in India." A kind expression of feeling, and no doubt sincere; but alas how unmistakably there crops up in the next sentence that "pride of Englishmen which takes the sweetness out of their very kindness." "*Let apologists say what they may*" and missionaries are, I suppose, ranked by him at least among the humbler ranks of apologists. "*Let apologists say what they may*," they will never prove what they aim at proving. Why not? Because Mr. Wordsworth says so! Positively no other reason is vouchsafed. This kind of argument must be very convenient to those who feel themselves justified in employing it; for it saves them the trouble of providing reasons, and at the same time admits of no reply except "the retort courteous."

Now, without wrangling about "absolute" and "relative" value—terms which have no meaning in any special case, unless their exact force be clearly defined—we may *for the sake, and only for the sake of argument*, admit that the Christian religion has only a relative value; what, then? Why, surely, even then, the thoughts and principles which cluster round the Christian creed must be regarded as the best and noblest of those ideas, to which we give the people of this country access, and which, with the blessing of internal peace, constitute, as Mr. Wordsworth says, the main advantage we confer upon them for the heavy, and even cruel, price they have to pay. Whatever charge of "exasperating those who feel the charm of their own legends and dogmas" may be brought against missionary effort lies equally against Mr. Wordsworth's own work, and, in a greater or less degree, against every act of Government and of its servants. The only difference *in kind*, so far as the religious question is concerned, between Mr. Wordsworth's work and that of a missionary, consists in this, that whereas Mr. Wordsworth is day by day doing his best intentionally or unintentionally, to subvert the ancient belief of the Hindus, and, if he will, to "exasperate them," without having anything to offer them in the place of that which he takes away; the Christian missionary while he is compelled to destroy with the one hand, offers with the other that which shall more than compensate them for all their losses. By the terms of his compact with Government Mr. Wordsworth is debarred from teaching his pupils the best of "the bestideas," which are England's dowry to India. He must feel that with this omission the Government scheme of education is, at best, only a makeshift; he must be aware, too, that those students who pass through the Government schools and colleges carry away with them the strange impression (not, I hope, from their teachers) that in Europe all have ceased to believe in Christianity except fools and knaves, and that the tendency of the students themselves is towards nothingism. As a teacher of history, he must regret that they should acquire so perverted and false an impression of contemporary facts; as a teacher of morals, he must regret that his mouth is muzzled with regard to the highest and greatest truths! How thankful then he should be that in this country there is a body of men who, hampered by no such conditions, are endeavouring, not intemperately, but wisely and warily, to supply that most important, and even fatal deficiency in his own teaching, and to make known to the people of India the wisest, noblest, and truest, which has ever been thought, or said or done.

When Mr. Wordsworth can predict, with any pretence of plausibility, what the final results will be—I do not say of missionary work, but even—of English rule and Government education, it will be time for him to denounce the expectation of Christians as "a dream or an insincere assumption;" till then he had better "wait and see."

The absurd and grotesque insinuation (for so I must call it) that missionary work is an impediment to social intercourse between the two races, carries its own refutation on the face of it. Let all missionaries be banished from India to-morrow and we shall find the chasm not one whit the narrower. On the contrary, one might even venture to predict that the whole land would resound with the wail from every mouth that India's sons had been robbed of their truest friends and guardians. Who is so blind as not to see that the fuss the native papers make about social intercourse is all fudge, and that what with few exceptions they really want is not the friendship of Europeans—God forbid!—but their position and their pay? I do not say they are wong; to one at least of the two I believe they have an indisputable claim; but it would be better if they spoke the truth.

I wish I could pass over in silence Mr. Wordsworth's last remark in his 3rd paragraph. I do not know whether he is or is not in the habit of attending Church; neither do I know whether he regards the Sermon on the Mount as a moral or an immoral, an edifying or a worthless discourse, but this I must say, that I should certainly have thought that any man, even "an orthodox church-going" Christian let alone one, who "sympathizes warmly with the general moral direction of the English comtists," would have scorned to utter so unworthy and ungenerous a sneer.—Yours, &c., CANTAB.

Sept. 5.

THE PUNCHAYETWADY WELL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We should be obliged if you can find space for the following remarks on a portion of Mr. Pedder's speech at the Town Council on Tuesday last on the subject of the Punchayetwady well.

Mr. Pedder, in his memorandum on the subject, has said that "Messrs. H. and N. Callandass do not deserve any particular consideration from the Municipality for they are, as the Council are aware, among the most troublesomely litigious people with whom we have to deal." In his speech he justified this remark by stating that he had since the 1st of January last received between 30 and 50 lawyers' letters on account of Messrs. Hurivullubdass and Narrondass Callandass.

Any one reading the extract from Mr. Pedder's memorandum and his subsequent justification would naturally suppose that Messrs. H. and N. Callandass had a number of disputes with the Municipality.

The facts are as follows:—

Since the 1st of January 1876, we have, on behalf of Messrs H. and N. Callandass, written to the Municipal Commissioner and other officers employed by the Municipality 29 letters.

Some of these letters were on minor points such as the receipt of documents, appointments for meetings, &c.

No other firm besides ourselves has written any letter to any municipal officer on behalf of our clients.

Out of the 29 letters 19 relate to the question of the Punchayetwady well.

The remaining 10 relate to a charge made by the Municipality against our clients of encroaching on the municipal property; by erecting a building beyond the line sanctioned by the Municipality. In the course of this correspondence the Municipality threatened if their demands were not complied with to put the provisions of Sec. 167 of the Municipal Act in force; which gives the Commissioner power to demolish buildings in certain cases. The result of the correspondence has been to show that the Municipality were completely in the wrong; the charge of encroachment has been withdrawn and our clients are at liberty to proceed with their building.

Save certain correspondence relating to the suit between our clients and the Justices, to which Mr. Pedder said he did not refer, these are the only matters upon which we have had any correspondence with the Municipality on behalf of our clients; and the facts justify us in saying that Mr. Pedder's original statement that Messrs. H. and N. Callandass are troublesomely litigious is altogether unfounded, and that his justification of that remark is thoroughly disingenuous.—We are, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

Bombay 7th September.

THE PROPOSED ALTERATIONS IN THE BOMBAY CAVALRY SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article on the subject of "Sillidar's" letter, commenced in your issue of the 24th ultimo, and brought to a close in that of the 3rd instant, I would wish to pass a few remarks thereon.

To commence with I would deprecate strongly the style of the latter part of the article for the following reasons.

My first letter was written with a view to the ventilation of a subject which must be one of great interest to officers of the native cavalry branch of the service. Now, free and open discussion must be conducive to good, when carried on with a due observance of existing social laws. When, however, in the heat of argument one so far forgets himself as to make use of opprobious epithets or expressions likely to hurt the feelings of another, it is about time that he be either excluded from a participation in the argument or else called to order.

The following expressions in your article might, I think, have been well left out, as they have nothing whatever to do with the subject under discussion:—*Long string of disjointed sentences, unsophisticated correspondent, his regiment is evidently one which is commanded by a tailor, &c.*

I would suggest to the provider of your literary pabulum that such expressions should in future be omitted in any further discussions on the subject of the sillidar system. I will now proceed to discuss, one by one, the arguments hurled by you from your editorial throne, with a view to my total annihilation.

Firstly,—You suppose that I was conjuring up phantoms from my own imagination, when I brought forward a case of a good rider suffering for the faults of a bad one. In this you err. All the supposed cases brought forward by me are ones which have actually come under my own personal observation.

The first case criticised by you must of necessity occur under the present system. I have seen it do so time after time; nor do I see that any blame can be a tached to a commanding officer for punishing a man whose horse is not under control on parade. It is the system that is to be blamed not the man.

Again, with regard to the advantage claimed by me for the one-horse sillidar system—viz., the fact of its insuring a man's riding his own horse on parade, you bring forward the contingency of sick horses with a view to prove that no such advantage could exist. This slight contingency I always allowed, though it seems to me in a regiment where they have proper stable arrangements, the number of sick horses could hardly be so large as to nullify the advantages I claim for the system.

With reference to the necessity of recruits being mounted on steady horses I am quite at one with you, though here again I do not see on what grounds you base your supposition that every recruit's own horse must be so unsteady as to necessitate his borrowing that of another man.

Again, as a solution of the difficulty of preventing sillidars becoming separated from their "bargheers," you propose a system which presents the very objections pointed out by me in my former letter—viz. the continual shifting of bargheers from the horse of one sillidar to that of another, which, I maintain, is most injurious to the interests of the service.

I am utterly at variance with you in your advocacy for making bargheers eligible for promotion. This I think would, in truth, be a real case of allowing the fundamental principles of the old sillidar system to die out.

Your remedy to obviate the objection to a non-commissioned officer becoming the bargheer of a sowar is also the same system of shifting.

Verily this shifting system is like the famous Holloway's ointment, "a cure for all ills!"

As regards the matter of pay, I quite agree with you that the regiments would be more effective were the pay of a sowar raised to Rs. 40 a month for himself and horse, and would only be too glad were so great a concession made.

I fail, however, to see on what grounds dearness of horse-flesh can be put forward as a plea for thus raising the men's pay.

I can only suppose that you advocate the extra pay with a view to furnishing yourself with an excuse for raising the monthly subscriptions to the fund. The "Presto—Pass" method of introducing the change to the one horse sillidar system which you propose, does indeed require "a vast breadth of view" to grasp.

How, may I ask, do you expect to pay for your horses. No money is required for recruits; where on earth, then, is this most necessary commodity to be got from?

Surely, oh! most excellent editor, you would not advocate a return to the regular system and make the horses Government property.

August 16. SILLIDAR.

*** When a correspondent who ventures to give advice publicly to his brother cavalry officers in a point at issue between the Bombay and Bengal Presidencies, so far forgets himself as to malign his own service by misrepresentations, which not unnecessarily tend to degrade the Bombay Cavalry in the estimation of outsiders, he must expect to be rapped over the knuckles, however painful it may be to his critic, or however irritative to his own feelings. Our correspondent in his first letter left the public to infer that it was by no means unusual in the Bombay Cavalry for a man who was a first class rider to be sent to drill, not for any fault of his own, but because he might happen by chance to be riding an unsteady horse that had been spoiled by the bad riding of a second party who escaped punishment. We were in hopes that this statement, which necessarily reflected much discredit on the system of command exercised in the Bombay Army, had been put forward under some misapprehensions of facts; but we grieve to find by the letter which we publish today, that such a gross miscarriage of justice appears to be common in the regiment with which our correspondent is now serving. Under the circumstances, we can have no hesitation in expressing our regret that we should have insulted our correspondent by supposing he was unsophisticated, but we must most emphatically repeat our former assertion, that if such a scandalous state of things exists in his regiment, or any other regiment, as the practice of sending good riders to drill for the sake of the bad, it is quite clear that the right man is not in the right place at the head of such regiment or regiments, and that our remarks as to such a regime being commanded by a tailor were not only not too strong, but to a far severer express ons were justified by the circumstances of the case. If it is not improper to send a good rider to drill to expiate the sins of a bad one, and to tell him at the same time that he "can no more ride than a tailor," (as our correspondent admits to be the case in his own regiment) it is surely not indecorous to call the man who commits such oppression that he is a tailor himself. This is logic, which we feel sure our correspondent will, when his wounded feelings have calmed down, admit the justice of. We never stated that *every* recruit's horse must be unsteady, and we are therefore unable to give the grounds on which such a supposition is based; what we said was, that cases constantly occurre, where their horses were not sufficiently steady for beginners, and we repeat that statement. As to shifting bargeers from one horse to another, there is no difficulty in it whatever, nor is injurious in any way to the interests of the service any more than shifting a man from one troop to another. It occasionally involves a little trouble which idle officers probably don't like; but they should remember that, after all, they are paid for work of this kind. We have already given "Sillidar's" communications more attention than they deserve, but we cannot close this discussion without alluding to one more remark in his letter, which clearly shows—what shall we say?—he innocence, nay we must say ignorance, displayed by him in the treatment of a subject which he considers himself competent to give lectures on. Here is the remark quoted word for word:—"I fail, however, to see on what grounds dearness of horse-flesh can be put forward as a plea for thus raising the men's pay!!" If a man cannot see that the price of horses affects the gain and loss of a men's pay without it being dunned into him by an argument, he must indeed be in a bad way. Supposing remounts can be purchased for Rs 3 0 each on an average all round, and that the average service of an import is put down at 10 years, a subscription of a small trifle over Rs. 2 per mensem will keep the regiment horsed. Suppose the sillidar pays Rs. 50 to the fund on his horse becoming a casualty, and at that rate of monthly subscription, the horse fund may be expected to remain at all solvent. Supposing, however, the price of remounts rose

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's s.s. CAFFRE, Captain R. T. Dundas, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs W W Loch & infant.
Lieut C W Gray.
Mrs C M Hogg.
Mrs Mac Ewan & infant.
Col Sandwith.
Mrs A C Trevor & three children.
Mr J Nicholls.
Col Venoure & four children.
Miss Venour.
Major & Mrs Fenwick.
Mrs Cartridge.
Mrs E Selous & four children.
Mr A M Zeller.
Mr G Jacobs.
Mr J F Grunell.
Mr F Woodcock.
Mrs E Ladner.
Mr H Donkin.
Mr W Colman.
Capt Lang.
Mr F Garland.
Mr Harder.
Mr W Norman & friend.
Mr T Price.
Mr Battera.
Mr L Reeves.
Mr B Clark.
Mr W Beck.
Mr W Charingold.
Mr J Ives.
Mr Couper & two children.
A Gentleman.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col Sir R Pollock, K C S I.
Mr D B Allen.
Mr J B Hilton.

FOR SUEZ—Mr & Mrs J B Doyle Smith's.

FOR ADEN—Captain Powell.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE AND INDIGENT PATIENTS.

At the High Court yesterday Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Hearn and Cleveland, applied to Mr. Justice Bayley, in the matter of the Indian Trustees' Act 27 of 1866 and in the matter of the trust fund for the relief of destitute and indigent patients discharged from the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and other Hospitals in Bombay, for the appointment of new trustees to the fund. The application was made on the petition and affidavit of Dr. W. G. Hunter.

By a deed poll, dated 12th January 1863, under the hands of Drs. W. C. Coles, J. Peet, and G. R. Ballingall, certain 4 per cent Government promissory notes of the value of Rs. 14,100 were held by them as trustees to be applied towards the relief of destitute and indigent patients discharged from the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital or any other hospital in Bombay. It was provided by the deed that whenever any trustee died or ceased to reside in Bombay, a new trustee should immediately be appointed in his place; and that the Secretary to the principal Inspector General, Medical Department, the Professor of Medicine, and the Professor of Surgery Grant Medical College should, if willing to act, be always appointed trustees in preference to all others. Drs. Coles, Peet, and Ballingall had long since ceased to reside in Bombay; the latter two died in England; and Dr. Coles, as he resided in England, had ceased to be a trustee. No new trustees had since been appointed; and there was now no person in Bombay competent to appoint new trustees. The trust funds are now in the hands of the Bank of Bombay, which had been receiving the interest up to 1866 amounting to Rs. 2,756. The interest since 1867-68 has not yet been drawn. In 1868 the notes were taken by Dr. Steadmen and Mackenzie and deposited with the New Bank of Bombay. These gentlemen had left Bombay, and the notes were still with the Bank. Mr. Farran said the fun in question arose from certain monies collected in Bombay for affording relief in the time of a famine.

Mr. Justice Bayley made the following order. Ordered that W. G. Hunter, Wellington Gray, and H. G. Blanc be the new trustees for the trust deed of the 12th January 1863 referred to in the petition in substitution for the original trustees; and that such new trustees do and shall have the right and power to call for a transfer of the Government securities mentioned in the petition, and the subject of the trust, and to receive the interest thereof accrued or to accrue due. It is further ordered that the right to transfer such Government securities from the names of the person or persons, in whom the same are now vested, to such new trustees, be vested in Dr. Wellington Gray. It was further ordered that the costs of and incidental to this petition and application, and to the carrying out of this order, be paid out of the income of the trust fund.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided yesterday at an adjourned sitting of the Court, when the following among other matters were disposed of:—

RE LALLJEE JADHOWJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budrooddin, on behalf of the insolvents, applied for an interim order. The application was opposed by Mr. Sterling on behalf of Pershotum Khetsey, and was after some discussion refused to both insolvents. Leave to amend the schedule was granted.

RE PREMJEE NUNDOO.

Mr. P. M. Mehta for the insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, on behalf of an opposing creditor, opposed the application, which was finally refused. Leave was granted to amend the schedule.

RE PURBHOODAS ATMARAM.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a renewal of the interim order. The application was not opposed, and an interim order was granted for three months.

RE NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE BILLIMORIA.

Mr. Ardaseer Kapadia applied for an extension of time to file the schedule of the insolvent. One month's time was allowed.

RE MADOWJEE KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Telang applied for the insolvent's discharge. The liabilities in the case amounted to Rs. 22,757. There was no opposition, and the insolvent was discharged.

RE PUNDRINATH MACKOONJEE.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted for three months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Benjamin B. Clough was granted an interim order.

H. Williams and Marian Ford had their interim order renewed for a month, and were granted leave to serve notices.

R. C. Smith was granted leave to serve notices, and the time was extended for a fortnight.

C Bevill was granted a month's time to amend his schedule and to serve notices.

A. C. Brice, jun., was granted leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

Discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Raja Bhima Tech, a merchant, Rs. 1,455. Edwin Dossabhoy Wadia, a merchant, Rs. 964. Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, a merchant, Rs. 1,42,709. Miguel Francis, a biscuit dealer, Rs. 702. Succaram Wittoba Tadkur, a porter, Rs. 1,601. Crustnarao Wasudewjee, a broker, Rs. 1,580. Henry Johnston, a trader, Rs. 673. Hillel Moosajee, an inspector, Rs. 2,548. Eduljee Burjorjee Watcha, Rs. 1,832.

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba In. cts.
Wednesday, 6th Sept. (up to 6 a.m.)	0 09	0 00	0 00
Previously registered ...	53 00	46 33	45 86
Total up to date.....	53 09	46 33	45 86

RAJPOOTANA RACE MEETING, 1876.

STEWARDS.

H. H. THE MAHARAO RAJAH OF ULWUR.

MAHARAJAH KONWAR PURTAB SING.

Lieut.-Col. T. P. Smith.
Lieut.-Col. C. H. Clay.
Major J. G. Griffith.
Capt. L. Boldin.
Capt. G. A. Lee.
Lieut.-Col. F. S. Tredell.
Major C. K. Walter.
Major C. B. St. John.
J. White, Esq.
Capt. Ridgeway.
Lieut. H. M. McKenzie.

Honorary Secretary—Major C. E. Stock.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY.—7TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE—"The Give and Take,"—A Sweepstake of Rs. 10 each with Rs. 100 added from the Fund.—Full Points 13 2 and under; 13 hands to carry 10st, 2lbs added and 7lbs allowed for every half-inch over or under.—No penalties:—Country breds allowed 5lbs—Half mile.

SECOND RACE—"The Rajpootana Derby"—Rs. 500 For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 1st. Horses that have never started allowed 1st. 3lbs. in addition to other allowances. Entrances—20th September, Rs. 15; 20th October, Rs. 30; 1st November, Rs. 50. When the Race will close, Rs. 30 for a start, two-thirds of which to go to the second horse. R. C. Eight Horses to enter and four to start or only Rs. 400 will be given.

THIRD RACE—The "Jodhpore Purse"—Presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Jodhpore—For all horses, weight for age and class, raised 2st. Winners of any race, value Rs. 600 to carry 4lbs extra, of two or more such, or a race the value Rs. 1,000, 7lbs (over and above any other penalties.) Entrances—1st October, Rs. 30; 1st November, Rs. 75. With a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30. One and-a-half mile.

FOURTH RACE—"The Bhinai Cup"—In'specie, presented by Rajah Mungul Sing.—For Arabs and Country bred. Weight for age and class raised 1st; previous winners of the Cup to carry 7lbs extra, in addition to other penalties. Entrance on the 1st November, Rs. 20, added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 15, two miles.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Hacks"—Rs. 150 for all Arabs and Country Bred. Weights for age and class raised 1st. The winner to be put up to auction at Rs. 400, the surplus, over selling price, if any, to be divided between the second and third horses. Penalties and allowances as in rule 4. Entrance Rs. 15. Halfmile.

SIXTH RACE—"The Bandanbarra Cup"—Value Rs. 250, presented by Thakoo Runjeet Singh—For colts four years old and under, bred in and the property of Landed Proprietors, or Native Gentlemen of the Ajmere District. Entrance Rs. 32. Half mile heats. Catch weights over 10st.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY.—9TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE—"The Jhallawar Purse"—Rs. 300 presented by H. H. the Mharaj Rana of Jhallawar—For all Arab and Country Bred Gallowavs, weight for inches; 14 hands to carry 10st; 2lbs allowed for every inch under. Country Breds allowed 3lbs. Entrance Rs. 20. One mile.

SECOND RACE—"The Ulwar Plate"—Value Rs. 500 presented by H. H. the Maharao Rajah of Ulwur—For all Arabs and Country Breds. Weights for age and class raised 1st. Entrance and starting stake as in Derby. One and a quarter-mile. Gallowavs allowed 7lbs. The winner of the Derby to carry 4lbs extra in addition to other penalties.

THIRD RACE—"The "D. L. I." Purse"—Value Rs. 500 added to a Sweepstake of 2 G. M. presented by the Officers 63th Light Infantry—For all horses. Weight for age as class raised 2lbs. Winners of the present or past season to carry 5lbs extra. One mile. Entrance on 1st November G. R. Professionals 3 lbs extra. Winners of the Meeting 3 lbs in addition.

FOURTH RACE—"The Nusseerabad Merchants Purse"—Rs. 300 presented by the Merchants of Nusseerabad. A hurdle race for all horses the bona-fide property of residents of Ajmere and Nusseerabad being of the Military, Civil or Uncovenanted Services. Three quarter-mile over 5 flights of hurdles. 1st, 2 Rs. 200; 2nd, Rs. 100. Entrance Rs. 15. The Sweepstake will be put up to auction for Rs. 400 and the surplus, if any, given and as in the hands. Catch weights over 10—7, a. 2. Half mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

EXTRA RACE—The Kurwa Challenge Cup—A gold Cup value Rs. 250, presented by Thakoor Runjeet Singh, for 4lbs 4 years old and under, bred in and the property of landed Proprietors or Native Gentlemen of the Ajmere District. Entrance Rs. 32. Half mile heats. Catch weights over 10st.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY.—11TH NOVEMBER.

FIRST RACE—"The Railway Plate,"—Handicap for all Galloways and Ponies that have started during the meeting added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 15. Forced for winners of Galloway and Pony Races at Rs. 15. Optional to Losers in those races at Rs. 10. Three quarter mile.

SECOND RACE—"The Bhurtpore Purse—" Rs. 300 presented by H. H. the Maharajah of Bhurtpore. Handicap for all Arabs and Country breds that have started during the meeting added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30. Forced entrance for winners of Rs. 200 added money, at Rs. 20 for each race won—Optional to Losers at Rs. 15 One and-a-half mile.

THIRD RACE—"The OdeypoorePurse,"—Rs. 200 presented by H. H. the Maha Rana of Odeypore—Handicap for all horses that have started during the meeting added to a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 20 with a forced entrance for Winners of Rs. 20 ; optional to losers at Rs. 15 R.C.

FOURTH RACE—"The Ajmere Plate"—Rs. 200 Handicap for all Arabs and Country Breds that have started, and not one during the meeting. Entrance Rs. 20 H. F.; with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 10.—One mile.

FIFTH RACE—"The Valuation Selling Stakes,' —Of Rs. 150—For all Horses—Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 600 to carry 10st.—7lbs added or allowed for every Rs. 100 more or less—No penalties or allowances of any kind.—Entrance Rs. 15—Three-quarter mile.

SIXTH RACE—"The Sawur Challenge Cup"—Value Rs. 500.—Presented by Thakur Madho Sing—For all Mares bred in Rajpootana and nominated by Chiefs, Landowners, and Native Gentlemen of the Province— Entrance Rs. 32.—Weight for age raised 7lbs—1 Mile.

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY.—14TH NOVEMBER.

STEEPLE-CHASE DAY (At Ajmere.)

FIRST RACE—"The Dowlut Bagh Stakes"—Rs. 200—For Arabs and Country Breds—Winner to be sold for Rs. 500.—Arabs 10-7; Country Breds 11-7.—Entrance Rs. 15.—About one and a quarter mile.

SECOND RACE—"The Rajpootana Grand National"—Rs. 500.—For all horses.—Weight for age and class raised two and a half stone.—Entrance Rs. 30.—About two miles.—Four to start or only Rs. 350 will be given.

THIRD RACE—"The Give and Take"—Rs. 200—For all horses; 14 hands to carry 10st.; 4 lbs. added or allowed for every half inch over or under.—Entrance Rs. 20.—About one and a half mile.

FOURTH RACE.—"Hog Hunters Stakes"—Rs. 200.—For all horses that have been hunted in Rajpootana during this year or last year 11-7.—Entrance Rs. 20.—About one and a half mile.

N. B.—The above Steeple-Chases will be run over a fair hunting country in the Vale of Ajmere. The entries are P. P. with a starting Sweepstake of Rs. 30 for the Grand National, and Rs. 15 for each of the others. To name and close at noon, 1st November.

Penalties and Allowances—Winners of any Steeple-Chase in any Country; once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; thrice 10lbs; Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs. Horses that have never won a Steeple-Chase allowed 4lbs. That have never started for a Steeple-Chase allowed 7lbs.

The Rajpootana State Railway is open to Nusseerabad. Return Tickets for Horses, available for one month from date of issue will be issued over the Rajpootana State Railway between Agra and Nusseerabad and Delhi and Nusseerabad. At the rate of an ordinary fare and a half for the double journey. Owners requiring horse boxes are requested to give notice a day or two beforehand, direct to the Office of the Traffic Superintendent of the probable number of Horses for which accommodation will be required at either Agra or Delhi.

R. C. is 1 mile, 3 furlongs, 45 yards.

C. E. STACK, Major 3rd Q. O. Light Cavalry,
Hon. Secretary, Rajpootana Race Meeting.

INDIAN HARPIES AS "SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS."

WE are afraid that an evil is growing out of the English Press in India, of which the responsible management of it is evidently not at all aware, and which it does not even suspect. But, as we shall presently show, it does exist though it has only just begun to exist; and we owe it to ourselves and to our brother-journalists that we should expose it, with a view that proper precautions for its suppression may be taken before it can spread much farther and wider. The consideration and respect with which the Special Correspondents in the train of the Prince of Wales were treated has created in the minds of the chiefs and ministers of our feudatory States an exaggerated sense of the importance an influence which this class of public writers is supposed to enjoy. Taking advantage of the general prevalance of this misimpression, which they take care to foster and encourage, a new class of Special Correspondents has begun to attach itself to the skirts of regular journalism. These men profess their readiness to contribute free or for an almost nominal honorarium news of interest or importance from the capital of the State to which they accredit themselves as the representative of the journal which is induced to send them. Our brother-journalists must have had some experience of such cheap correspondents; and they have probably never stopped to enquire how these men have contrived to undergo so much trouble for so little profit. Has it occurred to our brethren of the Press that these men are trading upon their self-assumed character of representatives of the different local journals, and that, taking advantage of the ignorance and timidity of the native courts, are not only living in clover during their stay in the capitals of the States, but, evidently reaping a golden harvest to be garnered up for some rainy days? We are not giving utterance to our mere suspicions. We shall relate an incident which came recently within our own personal knowledge. A European of handsome appearance and gentlemanly address, not long ago waited upon the manager of an up-country paper, who possesses some influence with the Maharajah of an important State, and, having shown some letters which he professed to have received from the editors of some leading journals in London, asked for a letter of introduction to the Maharajah, in order that he might acquaint himself with the condition and prospects of the State. The manager or rather the proprietor of the up-country journal, duped by the letters he had read, thought he would be securing political capital for his own paper and doing service to the Maharajah, sent the editor as a chaperon to the Special Correspondent. This acute person, as he had expected, found his pockets well lined, but he was not disposed to divide the booty with the man who had helped him to it by his recommendation. On their return together down country, the Special Correspondent on arrival at Dinapore told his companion that he had been asked to stay for the night by the Assistant Magistrate at the station, and advised him to proceed to Calcutta, giving him an address where the Special Correspondent was to be found in a few days. This unfortunate up-country editor came down, and in due course called at the address given. It is needless to say that the Special Correspondent was not to be found, nor had the name, by which he had called himself, been ever heard of in the quarter in which he had said he resided. The dupe, who was an utter stranger in Calcutta, was in such a state of distress that he was forced to apply to us for pecuniary assistance. It is in this way that this quiet little game, which we hardly suspected to be going on, has been blown upon. It is easy enough for any unscrupulous fellow, who gives himself out as the Special Correspondent of a paper, to wring money out of the ministers of native States by threatening to expose the condition of internal affairs in such a way as to attract the attention of Government. We have been informed that even the telegrams which these Special Correspondents send to the journals are paid for from the funds of the native States, while the papers to whom they are sent pay these Special Correspondents for them separately. Now, for our own credit, we think we should adopt some strict precautions for preventing designing men from taking advantage of the ignorance of the people in native courts and exploiting the reputation of Indian journalism to the imputations to which it would naturally be obnoxious. It seems to us also that every effort should be made to impress upon the courts of our feudatory States that our correspondents, when we send them, will carry credentials from the managers or editors of the papers by whom they are sent. And even these credentials should not be accepted unless attested by the signature of the political officer of the court to which the Special Correspondent may be deputed. We would invite our brother-journalists, for the credit of their papers, to ventilate this subject as much and as widely as possible. This taint in the Press should be removed, if possible, without a day's delay.—*Mirror.*

PICKINGS FROM "INDIAN CHARIVARI"—SEPTEMBER 1.

IGNIS FATUUS—A deceiving *light!!* A jockey who cheats in his weight.

UNA—VOIDABLE REMARK.

It appears that there is in Kattywar a sort of lake called the Null, which dries up at a certain season of the year. At that season it ought to be, if it isn't, called the Null and Void.

THE LAST STRAW.

Head of firm made dangerously irritable owing to the present rate of Exchange and general depression of trade. "*Raise* your pay Mr. Tremors!!! Pon my word, Sir, if I hear any more of this nonsense I'll by Jove, Sir,—I'll.... "*Make you a partner!!!*" Tremors rushes from the room aghast at the awfulness of the threat.

A NIGHT ALARM IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Time—2 a. m.

Terrified Professor of Music (roused from his slumbers)—"Who's there? Speak, or I fire!!"

Emissary from amateur concert—"What key do you sing the national anthem in?"

(The unfortunate Professor, who cannot go to sleep again, spends the rest of the night in consigning the National Anthem to regions somewhat warmer than Calcutta.)

A PLEASING PROSPECT.

(Youth desirous of joining the Staff Corps, to experienced Officer of H. M. Indian Army.) "What advantages may one reasonably expect by joining the Native Army?"

Veteran.—"Advantages is it? well I'll tell yer to a tay what ye may reasonably expect. In the first instance ye'll join the amalgamated army under the nomenclature of a Staff Corps Officer, which manes an Officer of no corps, or department whatever; secondly that dignitee I'll be taken from ye and ye'll be disestablished. After that if ye manage to hang on ye'll be superseded, and if ye survive ye'll be put on the half pay list as encapable, and if more lucky may succeade to corn'ls affreckonn's and dot a dicontinted man!"

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HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

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RESERVED FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.
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OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.
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